

June 1863

After victories over General Burnside at Fredericksburg and Hooker at Chancellorsville, Lee sent units of his Army of Northern Virginia northward along the EASTERN side of the BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS. This would take General Hooker's mind off Richmond. The victory at Chancellorsville left the door open for an end-around

to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.
Pres. Lincoln wanted Hooker to charge in
and break up this thin line of advance
Lee was making. Hooker followed Lee
up north keeping his army of the
Potomac between Lee & Washington.
Hallock relieved Hooker and brought in
General George Meade.

June 15, 1863

A portion of Evell's troops crossed the
Polomac, the remainder soon followed -

June 1863

Grant invested Vicksburg closely,
maintaining at the same time
a sufficient force to repel any
attack that might be made in
his rear. But Johnston was unable
to relieve in any way the beleaguered
Vicksburg which declined rapidly in
efficiency through fatigue, illness
and lack of food. Grant's army

increased by reinforcements to 72,000, he
steadily and firmly closed about the city
and made ready for an attempt to take it
by storm

June 1863

When Hooker knew the Confederates were moving north he broke up his Camps on the Rappahannock and marched to the Potomac, keeping to the east of the Blue Ridge and covering Washington constantly. In this maneuver he managed his Army well.

June 20, 1863

(35)

West Virginia admitted
24, 1863
Charleston

June 22, ~~1908~~ 1863

Errell working at Hagerstown
Maryland, received orders on June 22,
permitting him to move forward.
"If Hagerstown comes within your mess,"
wrote he, "Capture it."

June 24, 1863

After the battle of Stones R. (Manassas) Rosecrans remained inactive for nearly 6 mos. The Gov't urged him forward. He complained of lack of supplies, of frage, of revolving rfts for his mounted troops, of his great deficiency in Cavalry. At last on June 24, he began to move and inaugurated a campaign of brilliant strategy which accomplished a momentous gain

for the north. Helped by the moral
effect of Gettysburg & Vicksburg, he maneuvered
the Confederates under Bragg out of ~~the~~
middle Tennessee, continued his advance
through a very difficult country, and, without
having been obliged to fight a battle
marched on 9th Sept 1863 into Chattanooga.

June 26/86 3

Hill & Imptreut also moved north
and by June 26 their troop had
passed over the river (potomac) and
were in Maryland

June 27, 1863

Hooker asked to be relieved.
Received at 3 PM and referred to the
President.

He appointed George G. Meade.
Reynolds was eliminated by his own
refusal

June 27

Advancing into Pennsylvania and halting midday at Chambersburg to secure supplies, Ewell reached Carlisle on June 27 and sent Early with one division to seize York. On the formal surrender of the town by the chief burgess and a delegation of citizens. Early laid it under contribution receiving 1000 hats, 1200 pairs of shoes, 1000 socks

three days' ration of all kinds & 28, 600 United States money.

He now sent an expedition to take possession of the Columbia bridge over the Suezuehanna, a wooden structure on stone pillars, one mile and $\frac{1}{4}$ long and bearing the railroad, a wagon-road and a tow-path for the canal.

But a regiment of Pennsylvania militia in fleeing from the Confederates, set fire to the bridge and Early's men found it impossible to arrest the flames.

June 28, 1863

3 AM Meade was aroused from
his sleep by an officer from Washington
entered his tent.

June 28, 1863

General George Meade took over the 115,000 man Army of the Potomac. Lee by now had 76,000 man Army spread out all over the place on the way to Harrisburg. While Lee was in Chambersburg, he got word that Meade had been put in charge. He sent some men east about 20 miles to see what a little town

called Gettysburg had to offer for provisions especially shoes. It was occupied by Nathaniel. The Southerners hurried back with the news

Meanwhile Gen. J. E. B. Stuart had gone off on his own leaving Lee without sufficient reconnaissance. He had been cornered while trying an end around sweep to the east of the Union Army.

June 28, 1863

Confederates seize YORK, Pa.

June 29, 1863

General Meade advanced northward
caused Lee to concentrate his army east
of the mountains.

He called Ewell from his projected
attack on Harrisburg to join the army
at Coakton or Gettysburg.

In the meantime Hill and Longstreet
had been ordered to Coakton which was
8 miles west of Gettysburg. Both Meade

& Lee and Meade hoped and expected to fight
a defensive battle and their maneuvers were
directed to this end.

1863

Confederate States 1861
① Texas, ③ Louisiana, Arkansas, ④ Mississippi
Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia
North Carolina, ① South Carolina (12/20/60)
② Georgia, ⑤ Florida

Mar 7 ① → ② Nov 1860 Feb 4 1861

Then Ark, N.C., Virg, Tenn joined

Secede Apr 12-13

Border states Maryland, Kentucky & Missouri
were held for the Union though they contained many

Southern sympathizers

Confederate state governments were
established at NEOSHO, MO & Russellville, Ky
Nov 1861 elections were held.

1863

Siege of Vicksburg by the Union Army
of Ulysses S. GRANT. A turning
point in the American Civil War.

June 1, 1863

Lee had his whole Army numbering
75,000 in Pennsylvania soil
They paid for their supplies with
Confederate Script

July 1, 1863

There was a collision at Gettysburg
between a number of Confederates and
Reynolds commanding the left wing.
Reynolds was killed and afterward his troops
met with a serious reverse.

When Meade heard of the death - he sent
forward HANCOCK who restored order
out of the existing confusion. Nevertheless,
the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg

was a decided confederate success

July 1, 1863

By 6 P.M., Meade had arrived at the opinion that "a battle at Gettysburg is now forced on us"; and he issued orders to all his corps to concentrate at that point. He himself arrived at the battlefield at 4 N July 1/2 pale & worn out.

July 1-3, 1863

Battle of Gettysburg

During June 1863, Gen. Robert E. Lee decided to gamble everything on one battle that he hoped would gain independence for the South. Fresh from victory at CHANCELLORSVILLE in Virginia, Lee drove his Army of Northern Virginia through Maryland and into Pennsylvania, invading Northern Territory and challenging the Union Army.

the Union Army - Army of Northern Potomac

led by Gen. George MEADE. Battle began
July 1. Confederates won. Meade's men retreated
to high ground known as Cemetery Ridge
near town. July 2, he made flanking
attacks against both ends of Cemetery
ridge. In very fierce fighting the Union
troops managed to beat off the attacks
July 3 - he struck everything on GEN. GEORGE
PICKETT's charge. 10,000 men started across
the meadow. Very few returned. The gamble
failed. He retreated. Meade did not fall or up
more than 51,000 men in the two armies
at Gettysburg were killed, wounded, or captured
It was the largest battle ever fought in America

July 1-3, 1863

Battle of Gettysburg, Pa. followed
by retreat of Confederates.

July 13, 1863

Yazoo City, Miss was wrested
from the Confederates by Gen
Francis J. Hannon (1837-1902),
and 5000 Union troops